

جمهورية مصر العربية



وزارة التربية والتعليم
والتعليم الفني

نموذج إجابة

امتحان شهادة إتمام الدراسة الثانوية العامة

للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٦/٢٠١٧ - الدور الأول

المادة : الجغرافيا (باللغة الانجليزية)

نموذج

أ

1- c- Economic.

p.17 (half a mark)

2- The importance of remote sensing in the field of political geography is to:

- specify the areas of disputes between countries .
- specify the political boundaries.
- specify the navigation paths and the regional water for any country.

This led to use different means of satalite and air photography in addition to specifying the locations using GPS . The availability of more accurate information and satalite images that serve the field of political geography.

P. 7, 8 (Two marks)

3- Using mountains as boundaries between countries will lead to having them as good boundaries to separate between countries since they are a wide, evident, hard phenomnon with a few number of people. They will become good defensive lines where defensive forts are built to defend the country from any invasion.

p. 52 (Two marks)

4-

A

The human and technological factors should be available and similar like.

1- The existence of a suitable number of population.

2- The size of the labour force is large and able to invest for the bloc's countries.

3- The customs, traditions and cultural characteristics are similar.

4- The technological level among the bloc's countries is convergent.

p. 83- 84 (Three marks) (Three is enough)

B

The positive and negative consequences of the new world system on the developing Countries

The positive consequences	The negative consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A revolution in the development of the means of communication, science and technology is clearly shown.- The self dependence phenomenon appeared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monopoly of money, weapon and technology from the western countries.- Lessening the role of the non-aligned countries.- The cultural security is penetrated.- The American interference in the affairs of some countries.- The spreading of violence and civil wars.

(One and a half mark each)

p. 105- 106 (Three marks)

5-

- a. The equator .
- b- Kashmeer.
- c- India.
- d- China.
- e- Afghanistan.

P.66 (Each a mark) (5 marks)

6-

The factors that might affect the future of the political world map are ::

- 1- The ideological dispute between the capitalism and the commonism is put to an end.**
- 2- The globalization and the appearance of multinationalities companies which might threaten the country's sovereignty.**
- 3- The International Bank and the International Monetary Fund and their interference in the internal politics of the countries .**
- 4- The weaponing race especially in the middle east.**
- 5- The communication revolution.**
- 6- The refugees problem and the illegal immigration.**
- 7- The dispute on the fresh water.**

p. 63 (One mark)

(Two is enough)

7- As a result of this the country is to be imprisoned and it is a must to pass through the lands of the neighbouring countries when being connected with the outer world like, Afghanistan. This affects its economic and military power as well as its international weight passively.

p. 20 (Two marks)

8- b- The authority.

p.12 (half a mark)

9-

A

- The problems between these countries appear in two cases:
- When specifying the international and regional water among countries in the seas and oceans.
- When benefiting from the international water of the rivers.

p. 70 (Two marks)

B

- These forces were established to protect the security of the countries which are members. This is one of the activities of the Co-operation Council of the Gulf Countries.

p. 90 (Two marks)

10- The latitudes decide the main features of the country's climate. By that the human activities of the people are affected and this affects the national income. Accordingly the main features of the country power are stated.

p. 19 (Two marks).

11- Advantages of the semi-presidential system

It is a middle system between the presidential and the parlemantic.

- There is an elected president that is directly elected by the people. He is usually on the head of the executive authority.
- There is an elected parliment that forms the government.
- The authority in this system is shared between the president and the government organized by the constitution. France is a model of the semi-presidential system.

p. 41 (one mark)

12- The confederate country.

p. 14 (one mark)

13-Ibn Khaldoon.

p.3 (half a mark)

14- The country's area.

p.22 (one mark)

15- The problems of the minorities all over the world increased with all its kinds religious, linguistic, racial or national. This will lead to the instability of the countries.

p. 76 (Two marks)

16-

A lot of problems for the areas of pasture occured like that of the death of millions of animals and the immigration of the people to the cities or to the profession of cultivation .

This led to the exsistance of political problems based on the pasturing profession and the immigration of the shepards among the countries.

p. 68 (Two marks)

17- c- people.

p.14 (half a mark)

18- The political system in its social formation.

p. 39 (one mark)

19-

- The agreement that is set between the pharaoh king Ramsis the Second and Khatosbl king of Haythieen 1278 BC to organize the principles of war and peace between the two countries.
- The relations between the Roman or the Persian and the countries submitted to each of them. The Sham area was a theatre of a lot of conflicts.
- The varied relations of the Islamic country with its neighbours or with the powers that lived with it at different islamic ages.

p. 98- 99 (one mark)

20- The nutrition resources are one of the most important factors that should be available from within the country at the times of crises or wars.

Wheat and rice are considered the head of the cearls that are needed by people which exempts the country from the external pressures.

p.35 (Two marks)

21- a- Informational.

p.105 (half a mark)

22-

The political boundary specifies:

- a) The piece of land that the country practises its authority on.
- b- The land, surface, tactionic and marine resources that the country is dominating and lies among its boundaries.
- c) The air and marine fields that follow the country's ownership.

p. 45 (Two marks)

23-

The ownership of some areas of a country is transfered to another like the transfer of the area of Banco in the United States of America to Mexico.

p. 53 (Two marks)

24-

- 1- The morphological power (the area of the country and its shape).
- 2- The demographic power (popultion)
- 3- The economic power.
- 4- The military power.
- 5- The organizaional power (social and political).

p. 38 (One mark) (Two is enough)

25-

A

The Strategic and geographic location of Septa and Milila on the mediterranean sea and Mountain Tarek path.

- **The colonization inheritance since 1415- 1495 accordingly, Morocco is a prey to the Spanish and French coloinization.**
- **The two cities are not recorded in the list of the colonized lands of the United Nations.**

p. 65 (Two marks)

B

The cold war increased severly between the East and West Camps so, the Soviet Union established Warso Union to face the North Atlantic Union.

- **The two unions were busy in the weaponing policies. Which led to weakening the economy of both the United States of America and the Soviet Union specifically.**
- **Weakening the role of the United Nations because of the competition between the great froces. This led to the inability of the international organization to achieve the international peace and security.**

p. 94 (Two marks)

26-

The international system is comprehensive because it is attached with:

- **The economic and political blocs (European Union).**
- **The agreements of the world trade organization and their effects on the countries.**
- **The international organization (The United Nations - The Arab League).**
- **The military unions (NATO)**
- **The cases of the food, water and energy security.**
- **The globalization phenomnon.**

p. 6 - 7 (One mark)

(Four is enough)

27-

A

The Countries guard the flow of goods through the political boundaries:

To economically protect its local goods and this contributes to protect the citizens through inspecting the exported goods and deciding their suitability and their quality to be used. It cares for the people's health. It saves the national income and the national products.

p. 49 (Two marks)

B

The strategic locations may govern and supervise the different land routes or those of the international marine navigation. It has an importance at the time of war and peace. Examples: Suez Canal - Tarek mountain path or Bab El-Mandab path.

p. 21 (Two marks)

28- d- Tokyo.

p. 16 (Half a mark)

29-

The availability of the forests in a certain country represents an important natural source of the country due to the benefits it achieves for example,

- **Producing wood to manufacture furniture and ships.**
- **Making rubber available since it is used for making the wheels of planes and cars.**
- **It is considered one of the sources of the national income for some countries.**
- **It offers military benefits like seeking them and being protected by them during war.**

p. 30 (Two marks)

30-

A

Geometric boundaries	Human boundaries
<p>-They form geometric shapes or straight lines.</p> <p>- They are astronomical like the latitude and the longitude e.g. the political boundary between Egypt and Sudan.</p> <p>- They are straight boundaries on equal distances from a coast or a range of mountains.</p> <p>- The geometric boundaries are often extended to an area with few people and resources.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(One mark)</p>	<p>Boundaries drawn due to the civil features of the population like the language or religion.</p> <p>- Countries that have their boundaries drawn on the basis of language to avoid the occurrence of the minorities' problems like middle Europe.</p> <p>- countries that have their boundaries drawn on the religious basis like India and Pakistan.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(One mark)</p>

p. 57, 58 , 59

B

The regional water	The internal water
<p>The regional water includes the marine range that is extended from the coastal line to its external edges of the sea direction, that specifies the political marine boundaries of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The country practices its sovereignty on it for fishing and extracting fortunes.- It ranges from 3 - 300 marine mile and to all countries 12 marine miles. <p>(One mark)</p>	<p>It includes all the water formation that are connected to the sea. It lies over the country land and includes the coastal lakes, the rivers pouring mouths and gulfs. It is having a specified area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- It is considered a part of the country land.- It is not a part of the regional water. <p>(One mark)</p>

p.56

31- The negative points of the countries of small areas:

- 1- They could easily be invaded and controled at the time of war.**
- 2- All the parts of the country are affected by the natural catastrophies like earthquakes, volcanos and hurricanes.**

p. 22, 23 (One mark)

32- The illegal immeigration.

p. 80 (one mark)

33-

- The necklace of the eastern camp is spread .
- Warsow Union and its economic bloc (El komicon) failed.
- The element of balance failed and the world has one great power.
- America became the upper hand of all the world.

p. 103 (Two marks)

34- The new capitals

P.16 (One mark)

35- d- The prevailing of the law and democracy. p. 86 (Half a mark)

36- The industry is one of the main basis of the economy of any country.

- The great forces are basically industrial power.
- The country's ability increases to manufacture the military weapons and the strategic industries which gives it a special significance.

p. 36 (Two marks)

37-

This will lead to increasing the importance of the country on the political map.

- Developing in all industrial, agricultural and trading fields.
- (Any reasonable answer is accepted)

p. 34 (Two marks)

38-

- The power and energy resources played an important role in the international disputes since the Second World War between Germany and the Allied forces.
- The power resources are considered the main cause of the international disputes or the political issues since Oil played an important role as a cause of war and its sequence with an ultimate aim to dominate on its original resources.

p. 72- 73 (one mark)

39-

A

- The country that has a wide range of youth forms a base of labour force to all its economic activities and with low wages.
- The country that has a wide range of children and old people is in increasing need of more opportunities of support and this leads to the weakening of that country.

p. 33 (two marks)

B

- This is through the developed means of transport, air conditions and modern cultivation in the Plastic Green Houses.

p. 29 - 30 (Two marks)

40- b- Africa.

p. 20 (half a mark)